

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

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BY
JOHN TAYLOR,
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PROSPECTUS

NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

THE Nauvoo Neighbor will be devoted to Literature, Agriculture, the general news of the day, and, above all, it will advocate the principles of Gen. Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon, Esq., and pursue such a course as shall be best calculated to secure his election to the Presidency. Every lover of freedom, virtue and innocence, cannot but promote the laudable objects of patriotic emulation, than by swelling the tide of intelligence, from whence correct information, embracing principles and political truths can flow to the world of mankind. Every individual desirous to secure the election of Gen. Smith, should use every effort in his power to procure as great a number of subscribers to the Neighbor as possible. We wish to send it into every district, city, village and hamlet throughout the length and breadth of the Union, and we look with confidence to our friends abroad to assist us by forwarding the names of all the subscribers they possibly can procure. We have a great and mighty object before us; and union, energy and untiring industry of all, will effect its glorious consummation.

Names of subscribers must invariably be accompanied with good current money. Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid to insure attention.

POMTAT.

WILLIAM LEE POET—there is no mistake about it—not always, even when he writes verses, but in the main, and decidedly. He has been a little hackneyed by the acclamations of the Poet public and a career too flattered for the Poet—he shows this in his every day prose, and in his pleasant but not masculine tales of Society, but his verses, even those written on the sober side of thirty, bespeak a still warmer, sunnier heart. Yet we like his early Poems better—such as these:

THE SOLDIER'S WIDOW.

[Written for a Picture.]

Wo for my vine-clad home!

That it should ever be so dark to me,
With its bright threshold, and its whispering
That I should ever come,
Feeling the only echo of a glad
Beneath the roof-tree of my glorious dead!

Lead on, my orphan boy!

Thy home is not so desolate to thee—
And thy low shiver in the linen ties
May bring to thee a joy!
But oh, how dark is the bright home before
Thee, with a joyous spirit before thee!

Lead on! for thou art now

My sole remaining helper. God hath spoken
And the strong heart I leaned upon is broken;
And I have seen his bow—
The forehead of my upright one, and just—
Trod by the hoof of battle in the dust.

He will not meet thee there

Who blest thee at the even tide, my son!
And when the shadows of the night steal on,
He will not call to prayer.
The lips that melted, giving thee to God,
Are in the icy keeping of the sod!

Ah, my own boy! thy site

Is with the sleepers of the valley cart.
And the proud glory of my life hath passed
With his high glance of fire.
We that the linden and the vine should bloom
And a just man gathered to the tomb.

Why—bear thou proudly, boy!

It is the sword he girded on his thigh—
It is the helm he wore in victory—
And shall we have no joy!
For thy green vales, oh Switzerland, he died
I will forget my sorrow in my pride!
The following are written recently, and are good, though in a vein:

THE PITY OF THE PARK FOUNTAIN.

[Twas a sunny day in the last of May—

Pleasant in sun and shade;
And the hours went by, as the poets say,
Fragrant and fair on their flowery way;
And a shower swept slowly through Broadway,
And the fountain gaily played.

The fountain played right merrily,

And the world looked bright and gay;
And a youth went by with a resolute eye,
Whose heart was sick and whose brain was
And he prayed to God that he might die—
And the fountain played away.

Uprate the spray like a diamond throne,

And the drops like music rang—
And of those who marvelled how it shone,
Was a proud man, left in his shame, alone;
And he shut his teeth with a smothered groan
And the fountain sweetly sang:
And a rainbow spanned it changeably,
Like a bright ring broke in twain;
And the pale, fair girl who stopped to see,
Was sick with the pangs of poverty—
And from hunger to guilt she chose to flee
As the rainbow smiled again.
And all as gay, on another day,
The morning will have shone;
And at noon, unmarked through bright broad-
A heron will take its silent way;
And the bird who sings will have passed away
And the fountain will play on!

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT TYLER
TO THE U. S. STATES, RELATIVE
TO THE MESSENGER TO MEXICO.

To the Senate of the U. S. States:

In answer to the resolution of the senate of the 13th instant, requesting to be informed "whether a messenger has been sent to Mexico, with a view to obtain her consent to the treaty with Texas, and, if so, to communicate to the senate a copy of the despatches of which he is the bearer and a copy of the instructions given to said messenger; and also to inform the senate within what time said messenger is expected to return." I have to say, that no messenger has been sent to Mexico in order to obtain her consent to the treaty with Texas, it not being regarded by the executive as in any degree requisite to obtain such consent in order (should the senate ratify the treaty) to perfect the title of the U. S. States to the territory thus acquired—the title to the same being full and perfect without the assent of any third power. The executive has negotiated with Texas as an independent power of the world, long since recognized as such by the U. S. States and other powers, and as subordinate in all her rights of full sovereignty to no other power. A messenger has been despatched to our Minister at Mexico, as bearer of the despatch already communicated to the senate, and which is to be found in the letter addressed to Mr. Green, and forms a part of the documents, ordered confidentially to be printed for the use of the senate. That despatch was dictated by a desire to preserve the peace of the two countries, by denying to Mexico all pretext for assuming a belligerent attitude to the United States, as she had threatened to do in the event of the annexation of Texas to the United States, by the despatch of her Government which was communicated by me to congress at the opening of its present session. The messenger is expected to return before the 15th of June next, but he may be detained to a later day. The recently appointed envoy from the United States to Mexico will be sent so soon as the final action is had on the question of annexation, at which time, and not before, can his instructions be understandingly prepared.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, May 15th, 1844.

HERMITAGE, March 11, 1844.

"The present golden moment to obtain Texas must not be lost, or Texas must from necessity be thrown into the arms of England, and be forever lost to the United States! Need I call your attention to the situation of the United States—England in possession of Texas, or in strict alliance, offensive and defensive, and contending for California! How easy would it be for Great Britain to interpose a force sufficient to prevent emigration to California from the United States, and supply her garrison from Texas! Every real American, when they view this, with the danger to New Orleans from British arms from Texas, must unite heart and hand in the annexation of Texas to the United States. It will be a strong iron hoop round our union, and a bulwark against all invasions or aggression. I say again let not this opportunity slip to regain Texas, or it elude our grasp forever, or cost us oceans of blood, and millions of money, to free us from the evils that may be brought upon us! I hope and trust that there will be as many patriots in the Senate, as will ratify the treaty, which I have no doubt will be promptly entered into. I again say to you, that this moment must not be lost, or real necessity may compel Texas to look elsewhere for protection and safety.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Murder.—Capt. Brundage, of the steamer Victory, which plies between Buffalo and Chippewa, has been arrested on a charge of murder. A woman and child were living with him. Some time ago the woman, who had some six or eight hundred dollars in cash, and her child disappeared, but no suspicions were aroused until one morning when the sexton went into the grave yard and discovered a newly made grave. He wondered who dug it and the accident giving rise to some remarks, it at last came to the ears of a half crazy fellow, called "old Moses," living in the neighborhood, who related the following story. He said he was lying in the grave yard the night before, when Brundage brought in a woman and child and buried them. The grave was immediately opened, and the bodies of the woman and child were found in it. Brundage was forthwith arrested, and is now in the jail at Niagara awaiting his trial.

Important from Washington.—The National Intelligencer of Thursday morning last brings, as the following highly important intelligence from Washington: Late last evening, after an executive session of several hours, the senate resolved the injunction of secrecy from the treaty, and documents accompanying it, for the annexation of Texas. We have not of course, had any opportunity of examining these papers, but we learn orally that by a communication from the President yesterday, the Senate was informed that he had ordered a military force to repair the frontier of Texas, to open a communication with the President of that republic, and act as circumstances might require; and also ordered a naval force to Vera Cruz, to remain off that port, and prevent any naval expedition of Mexico, if any such should be attempted, from proceeding against Texas!

Great Flood.—The St. Louis papers of last Saturday give the particulars of a tremendous rise in the Mississippi river, which is higher than it has been for many years.—The Republican says that the cellars on the wharf were all filling with water, and the river was rising notwithstanding an immense volume of water is pouring over the Illinois shore. The people are deserting their houses in Illinois town. A letter from Alton says that the Missouri, at the point where it strikes the Illinois side, was making fearful work upon the shore, and it was apprehended that the abrasion might be so completed as to change the channel within the present year, leaving St. Louis an inland town.

Boats from above St. Louis report the Missouri and Osage rivers to be rising very rapidly and overflowing the bottoms on both sides.

ASTONISHING NEWS.

Rapid Flight.—The New York Express of the 13th inst., gives the subjoined "Postscript," which if true, out does all other rapid feats of travelling yet accomplished under the sun. We are willing to let our readers judge whether there can be any reliance placed on this extraordinary statement, or whether it may not turn out to be another "Moon Story."

Astonishing intelligence by private express from Charleston via Norfolk—the Atlantic Ocean crossed in three days!—arrival at Sullivan's Island of a steaming Balloon invented by Mr. Monk Mason!

We stop this press at a late hour to announce that, by a Private Express from Charleston, S. C., we were just put in possession of full details of the most extraordinary adventure ever accomplished by man. The Atlantic Ocean has been actually traversed in a balloon, and in the incredibly brief period of three days! Eight persons have crossed in the machine—among others Sir Everard Bringhurst and Mr. Monk Mason. We have barely time now to announce this most novel and unexpected intelligence; but we hope by 10 this morning to have ready an Extra with the detailed account of the voyage.

P. S.—The extra will be positively ready, and for sale at our counter, by 10 o'clock this morning. It will embrace all the particulars yet known. We have also placed in the hands of an excellent artist a representation of the "STEERING BALLOON," which will accompany the particulars of the voyage.

Robbery at Congress Hall, Albany.—The rooms of the Hon. Mr. Davess, of New York, the Hon. Mr. Linn, of Schenectady, and Mr. Greig, of Canandaigua, were entered last night at Congress Hall, and robbed of money and valuables, to the amount of over three hundred dollars. Major Davezac lost a highly prized gold watch which cost him one hundred and fifty dollars, Mr. Greig a valuable watch, and Mr. Linn some forty dollars in money. The thief took every precaution to avoid detection, as is evident from the fact that on the table in Major Davezac's room he left a diamond ring worth much more than the watch, and which was lying alongside of it. The ring had the Major's name on it. Mr. Linn's watch also was lying on his table, but neither it nor a purse of gold in one pocket of his pants were taken—the thief satisfying himself with abstracting thence his wallet, taking out its contents and leaving it at the door. The thief has not been detected, but suspicion is strongly attached to a young man who arrived at the Hotel at about ten o'clock last evening, and who left this morning before 5 o'clock. He is described as a middle sized man, wearing whiskers and a cap.—Albany Atlas, April 9.

An Earthly Paradise, where December is as pleasant as May.—The following is an extract from a description of California, one of the departments of Mexico, on the Pacific Ocean, which recently appeared in the St. Louis New Era:

"The climate is perpetual spring, neither the heat of the summer nor the cold of the winter is experienced. It is mild on the Pacific side in lat. 45 deg. N. as it is in lat. 34 deg. N. on the Atlantic side. The cause of this difference of climate in the same latitude, I suppose to be the prevailing winds from the north during the summer, and from the south during the winter. In fact the effect is so great, that in many places on the coast, it is warmer in the winter than in the summer, even in lat. 37 and 39 deg. N. Standing water has never been known to freeze thicker than common window glass; running water is never known to freeze. No fires are required in sitting rooms, offices, or shops, at any season of the year; consequently fuel is never required for any other than culinary purposes.

It may be truly said of this country, that December is as pleasant as May. Now the vast herds of beasts, wild and domestic, instead of roaming over frozen and desolate hills or fields of ice and snow, driven by the howling tempest from side to side, or shivering in the chilling cavern or frozen stall, bellowing and howling for protection against nature's hard fate, are seen through this herbarious and delightful region in herds innumerable, ranging promiscuously from river to river, and from hill to hill, cropping the inexhaustible and spontaneous vegetation.

What must have been the feelings of the widow of Gilley, when news was brought her of the death of her husband! Left with several small children to provide for—deprived of a beloved husband by a pack of blood thirsty murderers, who were certain to escape with impunity because of their position in life—plunged from comfortable circumstances into poverty—and laughed at by the villains who robbed her of her husband and means of support—What must have been the state of her mind when all this came upon her without preface or preparation! You who are happy in your families can judge of what would be your feelings under like circumstances. Every woman in the land is bound to use her influence against the adviser in this cold blooded murder!—Every man with the least spark of feeling in his bosom should remember the desolation brought to the friends of poor Gilley! And none should forget that the murderers are yet at large, and that the man whose advice was asked and obtained by the murderers is now seeking to be made chief magistrate of the Union the notorious duelist Henry Clay.—[Lycening Gaz.]

What Mr. Clay Likes.—Mr. Clay in his speech here last week, said that it was a difficult task for him to address a promiscuous assembly, that he felt more ease in the national hall, contending for some great measure, or in a court of justice with a good cause, a good client, and if you please a good fee! We will observe here, that this remarkably witty observation caused a mighty stir among the Whigs present; for they no doubt, well recollected the fact, that he was once a bitter, violent opponent of the United States Bank; that he made a masterly speech against the expediency and constitutionality of a Bank. Well what then! So far as he was elected attorney to the bank, and received \$17,000 for his services. This silenced Mr. Clay's opposition, and ever since he has been the advocate of a United States Bank.—Of the potency of the almighty dollar! [Portsmouth (Va.) Old Dom.]

The Leprosy in New Brunswick.—We learn from the Miramichi Gleaner, that a medical commission, consisting of Drs. Key, Skene, Todd, and Gordon, have been investigating the nature, origin, and extent of the frightful and loathsome disease now existing at Tracadie, Tabinac, and Neguac. These gentlemen have decided that the disease is the Greek Elephantiasis, not the Elephantiasis of the Arabians, but the leprosy of the middle age, of that description which the French designate the Tubercular, and which raged over nearly every part of Europe between the tenth and sixteenth centuries.

The disease is contagious, and no person in this Province who has been unfortunate enough to contract it has yet been cured. The medical gentlemen say that the disease has no affinity to scrofula, and that the idea of its having arisen from the poor diet of the French settlers, or from filthy habits, is not correct, as they found it existing, in some of the cleanest dwellings, and among the most respectable families. The disease appears to have spread rapidly during the past year, and the Commissioners have seen upwards of twenty cases, all of which they traced to one source.—St. John Paper.

Important Treaty.—The treaty concluded between the German League and the United States is said to be now communicated to the Senate. It reduces the duty on tobacco about 40 per cent, and admits cotton, lard and rice at a mere nominal duty. In no case is the duty lowered on German products more than ten per cent, and that only on articles not the product of the United States.—Jeffersonian.

NAUVOO NEIGHBOR, EXTRA:
Friday, 5 o'clock, a. m., June 21.

We wish to correct the false statement carried abroad, by our enemies that steamboats cannot land passengers at this city. Steamboats can land and take passengers as usual.

To disprove the gossip, spread, we wish to state that the statement of the respondents from this place are false. They left the city at their own instance; they were not threatened or seduced—their mill is not burned; their office is not burned; T. C. Kirby, editor of the "Warrior" signal, has not had his life threatened by anyone; neither has the gentleman offered a reward to any person who would destroy that office. All these statements are greatly false.

REASON MAKES US MEN.

Nothing is better calculated to exalt men, than, in the midst of vexations, adversity, poverty, or passions, to use reason. The ebullitions of passion, should always be cooled by reason: then the "sober second thought," brings us to reflection, and wisdom directs the mind, not to the comfort and happiness of now, but all. Under such a course of meditation, we have thought it advisable to re-publish a few of the Resolutions and Orders of the Carthaginians, Warsawians, &c., for the purpose of mobbing, plundering, murdering, and "utterly exterminating," the Latter day Saints. Among a multiplicity of other belligerent and other unchristian, un-American, and very mobocratic proceedings, the following are specimens:

"Resolved, That we hold ourselves at all times in readiness to co-operate with our fellow-citizens in this State, Missouri, and Iowa, to exterminate, utterly exterminate, the wicked and abominable Mormon leaders, the authors of our troubles.

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed forthwith to notify all persons in our township suspected of being the tools of the Prophet, to leave immediately on pain of instant vengeance. And we do recommend the inhabitants of the adjacent townships to do the same, hereby pledging ourselves to render all the assistance they may require.

"Resolved, That the time, in our opinion has arrived, when the adherents of Smith, as a body, should be driven from the surrounding settlements, into Nauvoo. That the Prophet and his miscreant adherents, should then be demanded at their hands, and if not surrendered, a war of extermination should be waged, to their entire destruction, if necessary for our protection, of his adherents. And we do hereby recommend this resolution to the consideration of the several townships, to the Mass Convention, to be held at Carthage; hereby pledging ourselves to aid, to the utmost, complete consummation of the object in view, that we may thereby be utterly relieved of the alarm, anxiety, and trouble, to which we are now subjected."

"Utterly exterminate" and "entire destruction, if necessary," are so much above the profession of freemen, and terms of enlightened nations, that we shall leave a candid community to judge what sort of stuff the "Mass Convention" of Carthage, Warsaw, and the other allied powers were composed of; which on the 13th and 14th of June, thus liberally dealt out the destinies of the Latter day Saints. It is said somewhere that "sudden and violent resolutions often bring leisure repentance," but here is a case beyond repentance. O Americans! O freemen! O Christians, what is liberty worth? O sages! O patriots! O professors! What is religion worth? Come out like men, and answer these two questions:—What is liberty and religion worth if you cannot enjoy them? Who is so high, who is so low, who is so sage, and who is so rude, that he cannot stop one moment to blush for the sin of his country!

On the 17th of June the mob issued as follows: their

"LATEST ORDERS.—The citizens of this county are ordered to assemble at their various places of rendezvous, on Wednesday next, by the officer, from whom Smith was rescued, and there to receive general orders to

co-operate as a posse to aid in arresting Smith.

"Citizens of the adjoining State, Territory and Counties, who are interested in bringing to justice the most depraved wretch on earth, will observe that they can join our standard and act with the posse comitatus without violating any law. We are all prepared in this county to do our duty. If the Governor orders out the Militia, there will be no difficulty—if not we are determined to try the posse comitatus, being assured that the citizens of surrounding counties, and of Missouri and Iowa will join us. As soon as the day for a general co-operation is set, we will notify by a hand bill, all the citizens in the adjacent country."

"Posse comitatus"—with a vengeance! the limit of a county extended over two states and a territory; Governor or no Governor! Well, now, to sustain the constitution of the state and the constitution of the United States, to maintain the law and make it honorable, will set all honest men between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans and adjoining Continents form a union and free the world from mobs and outlaws, that thus wantonly walk upon religious liberty—murder with impunity, as was the case at Haver's mill in Missouri! Now is the time for honest men to show themselves! Now is the hour to test who is for constitutional law, and why for murder and robbery. Let patriotism show its perfect work.

WARSAW NEWS.

The following mobocratic ebullition is the latest news, from the seat of "appeal to arms" and the "We are too weak in this country, without all to effect our object"; that has come to hand.

WARSAW SIGNAL, EXTRA.

June 19, 1844.

LATEST NEWS.—The Iowa passed down (6 o'clock, Wednesday evening) and reported that she was not allowed to land her passengers at Nauvoo, the city having been declared by the prophet, under martial law.

THE PREPARATION.

Our town for the last week has been in a constant state of excitement. Business has been almost entirely suspended; and every able bodied man is under arms and almost constantly in drill.

Never did we see exhibited a more determined spirit. An injured and insulted community suffering under their long borne grievances, are determined by an appeal to arms, as a last resort, to redress wrongs that have become insupportable.

On Monday last, about 150 men mustered in this place under the command of General Knox. The attention paid by every man, and the anxiety manifested to acquire a knowledge of military movements, is a full guarantee for the good conduct of our men in the coming emergency.

In Carthage and Green Plains, the citizens are all in arms, and as far as we can hear throughout the county, every man is ready for the conflict.

We have assurances that our neighbors in Missouri and Iowa will aid us, in Clark county, Mo., we understand that many are holding themselves in readiness to march so soon as wanted. From Rushville we have just learned by express that 300 men have enlisted for the struggle. McDonough county, is all alive and ready for the word of command. From Keosauqua, Iowa, we have just received intelligence by a resident of that place, that the citizens are in arms in our behalf, and only wait our call. From Keokuk and the river towns we learn that all are arming. General Stapp of this Brigade, is requested to call out the militia, and hold himself in readiness.

Joe is evidently much alarmed, but he has gone too far to back out. He must lose the mark, or run. Compromise is out of the question. The delegates sent to the Governor have not yet returned. If they fail to procure his interference, a day will be set forthwith, for a general rally as a posse, to assist the officers of justice. As soon as this is done, we will issue a handbill giving notice of the fact. Our friends in surrounding communities, who desire to aid us, will please hold themselves in readiness for the next order. When the word is given, every thing depends on promptness. Captain Grover last week returned from Quincy 59 muskets. Men and arms are promised from St. Louis, and

with ships; navigate the lakes and rivers for convenience and dam the lesser streams for mills; establish slaughterhouses, meeting houses, convents, printing presses, &c.; and all is well, unless they infringe upon others' rights, or the peace, or injury the reputation or happiness of community, or disturb the general peace of society: in which case, says Judge Ken, "The government may, by general regulations, interdict such uses of property as would create nuisance, and become dangerous to the lives, or health, or peace, or comfort of the citizen." [See page 270, Con.]

Nuisances are of various kinds; and any thing that destroys life, injures health, reputation, or the common happiness of man; must be so considered, and can be abated or removed by authority. Mill dams, slaughter houses, presses that issue libels upon community or individuals, and even men and women, (by insanity and intemperance,) may become nuisances, and Congress has no right to make any law touching the freedom of these, or religion, the right is reserved to corporations, or states; where the power not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states or the people; the people have a right to judge by legal legislation their own grievances, correct the abuses, and guard against the evil for the future.

The tenor by which charters are granted and continued, need not in this place be discussed. Every charter must be interpreted according to the reading, and must continue according to its stipulations.

The charter of the Constitution of the United States, as well as the several states, is perpetual succession, and the charters of all cities are the same, and together with the reserved rights, embrace every thing above and below, as far as the grant extends, with the exception of the jurisdiction of the authority to try transgression, or adjudicate in larger sum, and this is a matter of mere superiority delegated to the few, against the integrity of the many; for who does not know, that municipalities, with four or five judges, would be more apt to come to the real merits of the case than one judge.

To conclude, the intent, aim, and essence of all the constitutions and laws of our country, are to give every person an equal right and privilege in religious belief and worship; and the pursuit and possession of property, and the enjoyment and happiness of life. These facts of themselves, are sufficient reasons then, to warrant us in saying; the nearer you can bring courts and justice to the people, the better; the sooner administered, the better, and at the least expense the better, whether the remedy is found in the justice, municipal or supreme courts.

There is a noble and independent spirit it breathed through the following article. If every editor had the boldness to take the same stand relative to our home disturbances in Hancock county, much trouble, turmoil and excitement would be saved the country. If law has been violated by the citizens of this city, the law provides a remedy—let that have its course and we are content. We are a law abiding people, desirous to live in peace with our neighbors, and the only pretext that men have to excite them to hostilities and 'extermination' is our religion. This is a truth to which we bear record to the world and we call on all honorable men, who honor the constitution and laws of their country, to see us protected in the exercise of these sacred rights. Let a healthy public sentiment be expressed denunciatory of the spirit of mobocracy, and the hydra-headed monster will hide itself forever beneath the overwhelming wave of shame and honest indignation.

Why all this commotion because a certain nuisance has been removed in our city? The Mayor and city council have been twice tried & acquitted, and are now having their third trial, at Carthage, in compliance with the requisition of the Governor. They deliver themselves up to the law, and let the law settle the matter—law is the best conservator of the peace. All law abiding men will be satisfied with this.

From the People's (St. Louis) Organ.

THE MORMONS.

It would seem from the newspaper noise, that we are to have the scenes of Jackson county in 1833, and Caldwell county in 1838, re-enacted again at Nauvoo. It seems that a schism has been effected in the city of Zion, among the followers of the Prophet, and they or some interlopers, procured a press, and poured out their wrath upon the Prophet and his party. This wrath was highly tinged with slanderous charges against male and female, together with such noxious epithets as are calculated to stir up the blood.

The blood of the Prophet and his city dignitaries was set in motion, and by color of their law and in their municipal corporate body, made a descent upon this public nuisance as they declared it, and totally demolished the scandalous machine, the printing press. Now if it be true that there is a schism in the church of the latter day saints, why not let them alone to devour each other? What business have the Gentiles to interfere in this matter? Some of our squamous editors bawled out lustily about the liberty of the press. What have they to do with the liberty of the press of Nauvoo? Let the saints settle that between themselves. How long would a scurriosity press exist in this community, our neighbors are stumbling over beams to get at their neighbors' motives. Have we no civil law in this land? Nothing seems to satisfy the enemies of the Mormons but an immediate resort to arms, to bloodshed, to massacre, and extermination.

Cannon, arms, and military stores have gone forward, as we are informed, from this city. We doubt it very much. We cannot think we have men amongst us so fool-hardy; besides, where did the cannon come from? Are they the property of the State or of the United States? We hope for the sake of poor human nature, that there is more smoke than fire about this third Mormon war. All parties concerned in the other two, disgraced themselves and the State. We hope hereafter, there is to be no bloodspilt in these Mormon crusades. We cannot see what monstrous peculiarities there are in a community of Mormons, that cannot be made amenable to law. When a difficulty occurs with the Mormons, all seem to grasp the rifle instinctively, as though no law but the club law was ever heard of among us. Let the hostile pause and enquire of the oracles of humanity, of religion, of civil liberty, and of law, before they become the assassins of their fellow citizens.

The public arms held by the Nauvoo Legion, were, on the 24th inst., given up to the State, by order of the Governor.

For the Neighbor.

Wonderful things in Nauvoo! Terrible things from the great Mormon Empire! Church and State! Religion and Politics! The modern PROPHET, a Candidate for President!!! Such are the exclamations of some of the remarkably intelligent citizens of our enlightened Republic. They seem thunderstruck at our audacity, in nominating a righteous man for the Presidency. All the great Reformers and learned Doctors have told us, that ecclesiastical and civil government must never be united; and warned us to be careful how we mingle religion with politics. Therefore we must have a Deist and infidel, or an Atheist, at the head of the government: lest forthwith, if we have a Christian, Church and State will be united. Great God! what an idea!!! We must have a wicked man for President, lest a righteous man should mingle religion with politics. When such is the policy of a nation, we cannot wonder, that its citizens are oppressed, and its government dwindles away into insignificance.

If the advocates of such a wretched sentiment, had examined their Bibles, the foundation of all law, they would have discovered that such were not the opinions which governed the councils of heaven. For the Almighty continually revealed his will unto his people, and gave them directions, with regard to the management of their government; their wars, their conduct to other nations, and all affairs of a temporal nature. And when we examine the history of the Jews, the chosen people of God, we find that when they were governed by such righteous men as Moses, Joshua, Samuel, David, and Solomon; they enjoyed the smiles of heaven, they conquered all their enemies, they flourished at home and abroad, they increased in numbers, wealth, honor and glory; and they lived in contentment, peace and happiness. But when they were ruled by such wicked men as Saul, Rehobaham, Ahab, Manasseh and Zedekiah, we see them decreasing in wealth and power, overcome by their enemies, divided among themselves, oppressed by their rulers, their country destroyed, themselves taken captive, and suffering the vengeance of a just God, offended by the depravity of their rulers. Truly "when the wicked rule the people mourn."

But our citizens seem to be ignorant of these facts, and to be determined to try the same course of conduct. Indeed they have tried it, until we are now on the very verge of anarchy and ruin; and the people smarting under their wrongs and oppression, are sounding throughout the length and breadth of the land, the trumpet of Reform. From the north to the south, from the east to the west, the cry is heard in tones of thunder, *Retrenchment and Reform!!!* The time has come: we have long enough suffered under the rule of wicked men. Let us now have a righteous man at the head of the government. Citizens of the United States awake! be no longer trampled upon; make an effort now for your redemption. Arise in the majesty of your strength and shake off the chains which have so long fettered you; we have, long enough, had a president over a party; we have long enough, had a president over office holders and Aristocrats. Let us now have a President over the whole people. We can expect no reformation under such rulers, as have disgraced the country for the last ten years; we must look for a different man. Let us have a man of pure and upright principles—of an independent mind—of true patriotism—a man who will execute the laws with justice and equity, regardless of consequences—a friend to the poor—an advocate of liberty—in short a Christian and a man of God. But where shall we find such a man? who is there possessed of such a character in this degenerated age? where is the man that will carry out such principles? Let the latter day Saints answer—let all patriotic men answer—let all honest, upright lovers of their country answer—and let all the citizens of this vast republic answer, at the polls next fall, GEN. JOSEPH SMITH.

LIBERTAS.

The Serpentine Insurrection in Cuba.—We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter of a recent date written by an American gentleman in Cuba to his friend in this city:

"At this time we are under very great excitement, in consequence of a revolt insurrection having recently been discovered in the island, and particularly in this vicinity. Whites and blacks are alike implicated, and many American

citizens have been arrested and placed in irons and the stocks, whom we have every reason to believe innocent. They are arrested merely on the single accusation or extorted evidence of the slave, under the torture of the lash. The most trifling conversation, or the least suspicious act, is sufficient to send one to prison, where he is neither allowed opportunity for defence, nor the consolation or sympathy of his friends or countrymen. There is a strong feeling against Americans, under the impression that the Government will seek no redress, which I most heartily hope may prove without foundation. Fear and terror are depicted on the countenances of all foreigners, and every one expects that he may be the next victim."

[Journal of Comm. rec.]

We have been furnished with the subjoined list of foreigners imprisoned at Cardenas, near Matanzas, for alleged or supposed complicity in the plot:

Englishmen.—Henry Elkins, engineer; Danl. Downing, engineer; and a third name unknown.—Citizens of United States.—Berby, engineer; Samuel Moffit, carpenter, and Henry Cavalier, engineer.

Com. Adv.

From Key West.—We have the 'Light of the Reef,' of the 13th and 20th ult.—The former states that the long continued drought at that place still continues, and that there has been no rain of importance for three months past. The 'Reef,' of the 20th, contains the following particulars received by an arrival from Havana, of the late negro conspiracy, which was to begin at Matanzas and to be followed up throughout the entire island of Cuba.

It is calculated (says that paper) that upwards of 3,000 negroes have been killed, and they are actually strangling 25 daily by the public executioners of Matanzas. There were, besides, upwards of 3,000 confined in the jails of Havana, Matanzas and Cardenas; amongst whom were 80 white women in the jail of Havana, who had agreed to marry the chiefs of the negroes. A man who was to be made President, and in his house was found a picture representing him in full uniform, with the daughter of the Marquis Arquois as his wife, and the Marchioness of Arquois washing the feet of the couple—he with a poniard, threatening her if she would not perform that office.

One of their plans was to put poison in the bread, and to fall upon the troops afterwards, and after killing or dispersing them, they would fall upon the white men and black women. The white children were to be thrown into pots of boiling oil, and only a few of the white and mulatto women were to be reserved for servants. The whole of the white women were to be killed excepting those of between 15 and 30 years of age, who were to be kept for their wives.

[Savannah Rep.]

Fire in Waterbury, Ct.—The extensive Rolling Mills. Fire works, Pin Factory, &c. of Messrs. Brown and Elton, in the village of Waterbury, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last. It is impossible to impart accurately the real loss—but it is probably in the neighborhood of \$20,000—insurance, it is said, is effected on the property—for \$15,000.

From Havana.—Verbal intelligence to the 29th of April has been received at New York, by the barque General Harrison. The tenor is the same as for some time past—continued arrests at Havana and Matanzas, and a fearful frequency of executions. Four lawyers had been arrested, implicated, it was said, by the confession of some blacks under torture of the lash.

An order had been issued by the Government, ordering all colored persons to leave the island in fifteen days, under a heavy penalty; which will be rigidly enforced. It was rumoured at Havana, the day before the General Harrison left, that one of the foreign consuls had been killed, together with six colored females at the city of St. Domingo. All was consternation at that place.

Mr. Clay's Democracy.—"If the gentlemen will not allow us to have black slaves, they must have white ones: for we cannot cut our firewood and black our shoes and have our wives and daughters work in the kitchen." [Henry Clay.]

Gen. Harrison's opinion of Mr. Clay.—"I will do my duty, even if Mr. Clay, is to be benefited by it, for I have experienced only ungenerous treatment in requital for years of devoted service."

[Gen. Harrison.]

American Enterprise.—Largest Contract ever Made.—The Emperor of Russia has contracted with Mr. Ross Winans, of Baltimore, and Messrs. Eastwick & Harrison, of Philadelphia, for the construction of one hundred and sixty-two Locomotives, with tenders for each, and five thousand three hundred burthen cars, together with duplicates of such parts of the machinery as may require to be renewed. Thirty locomotive engines, and one thousand cars trucks are to be finished in 1845, and the like number to be completed in each subsequent year to 1848, inclusive. The whole cost of the machinery here contracted for will be more than four millions of dollars! The locomotives and cars are intended for the Railroad between St. Petersburg and Moscow, which is four hundred miles in length. The whole line of road is now in a great

state of forwardness, under the superintendence of our scientific countryman, Major George Whistler, and will probably be completed in three years from this date.

Upper California is said to be the most fertile spot of earth known. It produces spontaneously oats; clover and flax, in great abundance and of an excellent quality. It is generally covered with a sort of short, fine grass, of which horses and cattle are very fond. The oats in many parts of the country are found 5 or 6 feet in height. The clover generally grows two or three feet high, and resembles our common red and white clover. The flax is of excellent quality. The soil is generally a black, deep vegetable loam; that of the hills and mountains is usually a light brown loam, or vegetable earth. The sub soil is generally gravel and sand, or unctuous clay.

The principal grain grown as yet in California is wheat, which is raised in great abundance throughout the country. The crop ranges between 30 and 60 bushels to the acre, or to a bushel of sowing. As high as 133 fold has been produced; the spontaneous growth of the next year being 61 bushels the acre! The wheat raised in California is of a very different kind from the American; one stalk producing several stalks or heads. It is of an excellent quality and makes very superior flour. Indian corn, beans, peas, tobacco and all kinds of vegetables are grown with great success in all parts of the country. There is no part of the world, perhaps, more favorable to the growing of rice, cotton, and cane than California. Apples, pears, peaches, figs, almonds, olives, lates, oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates and grapes, may all be produced in great abundance. In fact, all the tropical fruits are, or may be produced in this climate.

In many parts of the country timber is very abundant, especially on the coast, where oak, ash, arbutus, arbutus and several species of cedar and pine are found. In the interior the timber is principally confined to the streams; but there are many sections of the streams which are well timbered. Both on the coast and in the interior is found the most admirable timber for ship-building.

It has been remarked by some that there is a great deficiency of timber in this country, but this assertion later travellers deny. Taking the whole country together, there is an abundance of timber for all useful purposes, particularly when the mildness of the climate is considered, fuel never being necessary for purposes of comfort. The climate is perpetual spring, neither the heat of summer or the coldness of winter is experienced. The country is sufficiently well watered, and its commercial advantages cannot be surpassed. The Bay of St. Francisco, for extent of anchorage and extent of harbor, is unparalleled. Besides this, there are several bays affording very commodious and safe anchorage, those for instance of Monterey, St. Diego, and Bodega. At each of these, towns have been commenced. Monterey is the seat of government.

The population of Upper California is about seven or eight thousand, about two thirds of whom are native Indians; the other portion is composed of the mongrel species of humanity called Mexican, being a mixture of Indian, Negro, and Spaniard, there being, however, a few foreigners principally American. The government of course, is Mexican. All foreigners can obtain lands by becoming citizens. The number of foreigners at present, is said to be about five hundred.

[St. Louis New Era.]

DEATHS.—For the week ending Monday the 3rd.

Elizabeth Green 1m; unknown.
Mary Mikesel 26y, 6m; unknown.
Emma Stewart 1y, 3m, 1d; unknown.
Infant of Urban and Lydia Stewart.
Joseph N. Greger 1m, 1d; Measles.
Lydia Prindle 50y, 4m, 21d; typhus fever, wife of Rosel Prindle (Iowa).
W. D. HUNTINGTON.

TO THE VOTERS OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

At the request of many citizens and friends in the county, I am induced to offer myself as candidate for sheriff, at the August election: should I be elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of my office without partiality or respect of party, but according to the oath required by law.

JOSEPH A. KELTING.

June 12, 1844-7th

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

CASH paid for hides, bark and sumac. Cure your sumac in the shade. all kinds of leather and shoes will be sold cheap for cash, and will be exchanged for country produce, by Abraham Washburn & Co. on Warsaw St. near Parley street. Nauvoo, June 18th, 1844.—3m7

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. MALL,
STRAW AND SILK BOWNET MAKER,
Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.
TERMS, LOW.
Residence, Parley St., Gen. Rich's old house. June 19-12th

CAUTION.

HAVING once notified the Public against receiving a certain currency, called "Kirtland Safety Society," I again caution all persons against receiving, or trading in, said paper money as all that was issued as genuine was redeemed; after the first officers who signed said bills retired, a new set of officers were appointed: and the vault of the institution was broken open and robbed of several hundred thousand dollars: the signatures forged upon the said stolen bills, and the bills are being slyly bartered or had in trade for the purpose of willful and malicious prosecution and collection. In the first place, the bills are not collectable by law in an unchartered institution: in the second place they are spurious, the signatures being a forgery, and every person passing or trading a bill is guilty of passing counterfeit money, besides the barefaced act of swindling. And lastly, he that uses said bills in any way as a medium of trade, is guilty of fraud and shows a wicked and corrupt determination to willfully, maliciously, and feloniously rob the Latter Day Saints; and if the executors of the laws, are as ready to mete out even handed justice to such men as to the Mormons, more indictments, will indicate more honesty. Time will show.

JOSEPH SMITH.

Nauvoo, June 6th, 1844.—7:3w

From the St. Louis Price Current.
SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Asks—per lb.	from	to
Pot.	7	8
Pearl.	9	10
Collins'	11 00	16 00
Others.	12 00	14 00
Ragging—Mo. per yard.	11 1/2	12 1/2
Red Rope—Mo. per lb.	4 1/2	5 1/2
Beeswax—per lb.	25 1/2	26 1/2
Caster Beans—per bushel.	90	95
Candies—per lb.		
Sperm.	33	35
Tallow—Mould.	8	9
Stearine, Dipped.	7	8
Cost—per ton.		
Lahigh.	14 00	00
Pittsburgh—per bushel.	18	00
Miscellaneous and Illinois.	5	7
Coffee—per lb.		
Java.	13	15
Havana.	7 1/2	7 1/2
Rio.	7 1/2	7 1/2
St. Domingo.	5	6
Laguaira.	7 1/2	7 1/2
Chocolate—No. 1.	13	13
No. 2.	12	14
Copper—per lb.		
Brass—do.	25	30
Shrugging.	35	30
Bottom.	43	00
Flax.	43	00
Cordage—per lb.		
Manila.	12 1/2	14
Tarred Rope.	9	10
Red Rope, Manila, per dozen.	2 1/2	2 50
Hemp.	1 75	2 00
Floogh Lines.	75	1 00
Cotton Yarns—per lb.		
Pittsburgh.	19 1/2	20
Common.	19	19 1/2
Domestic—per yard.		
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	7	10
4-4 and 6-6.	6 1/2	11 1/2
Bleached Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8.	7 1/2	8
4-4 and 6-6.	6 1/2	11 1/2
Brown Drillings.	8	10
Blue.	11	14
Brown Lowel Oksa bags.	10 1/2	13
Shirtings.	9	11
Tirtings, 3-4 and 4-4.	11	15
Sattinets.	35	25
Kentucky Jeans.	32	22
Cotton Checks.	9	14
Blue Drillings.	9	12 1/2
Mixed summer Stuffs.	12	25
Dye Stuffs.		
Madder, per lb.	15	20
Logwood.	4	0
Indigo, Sp. caroon.	1 25	1 45
Coppetes.	7 1/2	3
Cumwood, per lb.	9	10
Fustic.	4	00
Drugs & Medicines.		
Ginseng, per lb.	20	25
Saleratus, Western.	6 1/2	7
—Eastern.	0	7
Alum, per lb.	5	6
Quinine, per oz.	5 50	2 75
Stramonium.	5	6
Epsom Salts.	6	0
Four Sulphur.	7 1/2	0
Cream Tartar.	25	25
Turkey Opium.	3 75	0
Campior.	1 25	1 31
Gum Arabic.	42	00
Liquorice Paste.	22	25
Sol Soda.	5	0
Feathers—per lb.	24	26
Flour, Meal &c.		
Flour, City Mills.	4 25	4 30
—Country.	1 80	3 00
Rye.	2 75	3 00
Cornmeal, per bushel.	75	31
Apples, dried, per bushel.	87	100
—green, per bushel.	1 25	1 50
Peanes, dried, per bushel.	1 00	1 12
Almonds, s. s. per lb.	15	16
Ra sins, M. S. per box.	2 67	3 25
—H. N. C.	2 37	2 50
Prunes, s. s. per box.	00	00
Currants, Zante.	11	12 1/2
Figs, per drum.	14	16
Lemons, per box.	0 00	0 00
Figs & Raisins.		
Buffalo, per robe.	1 00	4 00
Deer shaves, per lb.	20	25
Red and Blue, in hair.	15	20
Gro.	5	12 1/2
Beaver.	2 00	3 50
Otter, per skin.	6	12 1/2
Muskat.	50	7
Raccoon.	50	7
Wild Cat.	10	10
Fox, grey.	10	10
—black.	50	0

Bear, per skid.	1 75	2 1/2
Flax.		
Macaroni, No. 1, per lb.	14 0	14 50
No. 2.	11 0	11 50
No. 3.	8 50	9 00
Lake Trout.	8 50	9 00
Salmon, per kit.	1 50	2 00
Cod, dry, per box.	1 25	1 50
Herrings, do.	50	50
Green, per bushel.		
Wheat.	85	90
Rye.	35	40
Corn.	26	28
Barley.	30	35
Oats.	15	20
Beans.	95	1 00
Glass—per box.		
8 by 10.	2 25	2 75
10 by 12.	3 75	4 25
12 by 18.	9 00	0 00
Gumpeder—per keg.		
Dupont's.	8 50	7 00
Latins.	6 00	6 50
blasting.	3 00	4 50
Gunny Bags.		
Hemp—per 112 lbs.]		
Water rotted.	100 00	115 00
Daw rotted.	60 00	77 00
Hides—per lb.		
Dry.	8	10
Green.	3	5
Salted.	30	40
Hops, 1st quality per lb.	3	1 1/2
Honey, per gallon.	45	50
Iron, Tennessee and Pittsburgh.		
Common Bar, per lb.	4	4 1/2
Band.	6	6 1/2
Horse Shoe.	7	7 1/2
Hoop.	7	7 1/2
Sheet.	7	7 1/2
Nail Rods.	7	7 1/2
Boiler Iron.	7	7 1/2
Pig Iron, per ton.	22 00	00 00
Nails, per lb.		
Pittsburgh.	4 1/2	5
Juniata.	4 1/2	5
Boston.	4 1/2	5
Castings, per lb.		
Foundry.	4 1/2	5
Lead.		
100 lbs.		
Fig.	3 00	0 00
Bar.	3 50	4 00
Sheet.	3 00	0 00
Pipe.		
Lime, per bushel.		
Common.	10	1
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl.	3 75	4 00
Leather, per lb.		
Sole.	50	25
Shirting.	1 50	2 00
Upper, per side.	24 00	30 00
Califkins, per dozen.	00 25	00 30
Bridle.	00 25	00 30
Morocco.	00 12	00 30
Molasses, per gal.		
New Orleans.	25	30
Bourbon House.	33	35
Nasal Stuffs.		
Bar, per bbl.	2 50	3 00
4 gallon keg.	0 75	1 00
Pitch, per bbl.	2 00	2 50
Roals.	3 50	4 00
Spirits Turpentine, per gallon.	50	50
Varnish, bright.	65	65
Okum, per lb.	9	10
Oil.		
Lined, per gallon.	75	80
Sperm, winter.	87	1 00
summer.	75	0 00
Lard.	50	0 00
Fish, per bbl.	10 00	17 00
Castor, per gallon.	70	7
Paint.		
White Lead.	7	0
Red.	10	15
Chrome Yellow.	40	45
Green.	6	0
Spanish Brown.	4	0
Produce.		
Beef, Mess, per bbl.	4 75	5 00
Prime.	3 25	3 40
Tongues, per dozen.	4 25	0 00
Buffalo.	3 50	0 00
Pork, Clear, per bbl.	8 00	8 50
Mess.	7 00	7 50
L. O.	6 75	0 00
Prime.	6 75	6 25
P. O.	0 00	0 00
Hog round, per lb.	14	3
Bacon, Hams.	4	4 1/2
do. Canned.	5	9
Middling.	8	2 1/2
Shoulders.	2	2 1/2
Hog round.	1	2 1/2
Lard.	4 1/2	5
Butter.	4	15
Cheese, common.	5	5 1/2
Western Reserve.	8	7 1/2
Eggs.	8	9
Rice.	24	4
Sacks.		
Linen.	75	1 30
Cotton.	12	18
Salt, per bushel.		
Turk's Island.	30	31
G. A., per sack.	1 45	1 50
L. B.	1 60	1 65
Kansas, per bushel.	30	31
Salt, per lb.		
Refined.	11	12 1/2
Crude.	9 1/2	00
Seeds—per bushel.		
Clover.	4 00	4 50
Cloverly.	87 1/2	1 00
Flax.	87 1/2	90
Hemp.	45	50
Wines—per gallon.		
Madeira.	2 50	3 50
Sicily.	85	85
Teneriff.	75	80
Malaga, Sweet.	37	50
Dry.	37	75
Port.	2 50	3 50
Imitation.	85	75
Claret, in bbls.	00 00	00 00
in cases.	2 00	4 00
Champagne.	10 00	15 00
Wool—per lb.	1	10 00
Zinc—per lb.	15	00
Live Stock.		
Beef Cattle, per cwt.	4 00	2 50
Sheep, each.	0 00	2 00
Hogs, dressed, per cwt.	1 50	3 00

ST. LOUIS BANK NOTE TABLE.		
BASED UPON SPECIES.		
Corrected weekly by George Jackson, 81 Main Street.		
St. Louis May 9.		
Bank of Missouri		par.
de Branches		par.
City Warrants		par.
County Warrants		par.
Wisconsin Marine Insurance Co.	21	25
State Bank of Illinois	30	30
Certificate of the State Bk. of Illinois	45	45
Bank of Illinois	30	35
Bank of Cairo		
Miners' Bank of Dubuque		
Ohio, country, generally	1 1/2	2 1/2
Cincinnati		
State Bank of Indiana	1	1 1/2
Indiana Bank, \$50		
" " 85		
Kentucky Banks	1 1/2	2 1/2
United States Bank Notes		
Pennsylvania, specie paying	2 1/2	3 1/2
Maryland		
Virginia Banks	1 1/2	2 1/2
N. York and N. England Banks	1 1/2	2 1/2
Bank of Louisiana	par to 1 1/2	
Suspended New Orleans Banks,	30 to 50	45
Alabama.	30 to 35	45
Arkansas Bank	75 to 80	45
Michigan Bank	8 to 10	45
Texas Bank	8 to 10	45
Treasury Notes	par to 1 1/2	
Exchange on —		
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Agricultural.
Recipe for Curing Hams.—We have been handed the following recipe for curing hams by one of the most eminent practitioners in this city. The salaratus is at least new to us, and we therefore publish it, although it may not be a new ingredient in the recipe to others. In Cincinnati, where large quantities of hams are annually cured, pepper, allspice, cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon, and other little ingredients are usually added; but to the recipe.
Cover the bottom of the cask with coarse salt, lay on the hams with the smooth or skin side down, sprinkle over fine salt, then another layer of hams, and so continue until the cask is full. This ought to be the larger kind. A cask holding 64 gallons is small enough, and it would be better if it held 120 gallons. Make a brine in the following proportions:—6 gallons water, 9 pounds salt, 4 pounds brown sugar, 3 ounces saltpetre, 1 ounce salaratus. Scald and scum, and when cold pour the brine into the cask until the hams are completely covered. The hams should remain in this pickle at least three months, and a little longer time would do them no harm.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*
Better Without Churning.—The Stamford (Eng.) Mercury says, that a cow belonging to Mr. Smith of that place, has been regularly milked for the last twelve months, but during the last thirteen weeks after standing for two meals as usual the cream when taken off has changed gradually to butter, without the assistance of churn of any description, and when made up is considered firmer than any other butter at this season of the year. Strange as this may appear it is an indisputable fact.
Currents.—We have noticed that considerable has been said of late, in recom-mendation of the growing of currants as standards, or trees. We have heard it said that the fruit would be much larger, more plenty, and of better flavor. Such, however, has not been the result of our observation. We took notice of them in several gardens last season, where they were cultivated in both ways; and in every instance the experiment was greatly in favor of the old fashioned method of bush growing. When they are cultivated as trees, as the sun and air have free access to them, the fruit will ripen earlier. But the current seems to be fond of moisture, which in the latter is too soon evaporated. We noticed some, in fact, which were partly shaded by a building, last season, which produced twice the quantity of fruit grown on the same number of bushes not so shielded. When the sun and air have free access to the fruit, it may be somewhat larger and sweeter; though we have not yet seen difference enough in this respect to compensate for the diminished quantity.
To destroy Bed Bugs.—As the hot season approaches, there will be desperate endeavors on the part of the vermin-gations to extend their settlements. Nor will domestic affairs be at all neglected by them. But as their interests generally lie close with those of the tenants of buildings, closets, and particularly of beds, a contest for superiority frequently takes place. In these contests it is very desirable to be armed with proper implements, as on that the success of war mainly depends. Hot water, pepper, tobacco, and smart-weed are frequently relied on; but we believe that in such cases the victory is very generally, finally, with the biting and odor-bearing party. We advise the use of mercury or quicksilver, as the most effective instrument that can be employed. It is not material in what form it is applied, provided it is strong enough; but we believe the pure article best into the white of an egg is perhaps as cheap and effective as any. We have tried this, and have found that the vermin cannot endure it at all. A very small quantity is sufficient to ensure an immediate surrender.
Young Poultry.—A correspondent of the Massachusetts Ploughman gives the following as his mode of raising turkeys. He hatches them under hens excepting the second or third laying, which is usually after June. He coops the hen for five or six weeks—the bottom of the coop boarded to prevent them from sitting on the ground—feeds them with fresh curd, mixed with a little meal—when very young with curd alone. He gives them some fresh boiled meat two or three times a week and supplies them constantly with fresh water—and is very careful not to let them out of the coop till the day is dried off in the morning, nor when it rains.
He prefers the black ones, as the white are so tender that it is almost impossible to raise them.
Coquetry.—The popular melody of "Dance, Boston dance—dance till night off broad daylight and go home with the girls in the morning," is thus rendered into prose:
"Mingle in the mazes of the dance, thou knight of the bar, while the resplendent beauty of the day has withdrawn his light from the earth, till bright Aurora gilds the eastern sky with golden light, and this with thy characteristic gallantry, accompany the fair and unsophisticated participants of thy pleasures to their paternal mansions!"

Foreign News.
GREAT BRITAIN AND TEXAS.
The Boston Post of the 15th brings up a very interesting reminiscence:
"The politicians of Great Britain look upon Texas with an interest that is little dreamed of in this country. It is viewed as of double importance to England: first, as destined to furnish an immense market for her manufactures; not only for its own consumption, but by smuggling for the Western country; 'Texas' said a recent number of the Edinburgh Review, 'will either repeat the tariff of the U. S. or nullify its operations;' and second, as furnishing an ample field for emigration, 'the fertile territory of Texas creates a demand for labor,' said the same journal, 'which Great Britain alone can supply.' Hence it was that the British excited so loudly at the treaties that were concluded with her by Lord Palmerston," said the same journal, "has given us an alliance of the greatest value." They excited, also, that the foundations of the new Republic, were laid on free trade principles, its exports for years, would be manufactured goods.
In proportion as this importance was magnified, was the satisfaction with which the rejection of Texas, by the administration of 1837, was viewed. The Edinburgh Review of 1841 says:—"The United States, in refusing to admit Texas into their confederation, have rejected an offer, which, in all probability will never again be made to them; and Texas becoming, as years pass by, more and more attached to its own institutions, its own distinct policy, and its own national character, will speedily regard the United States with some of those feelings of jealousy, which nations always learn to entertain towards their nearest and most powerful neighbor. The commercial interests of Texas, and the sympathy to the northern portion of the U. States which she inherits from her kindred of the Southern states, will always tend to unite her with Great Britain."
And after detailing the advantages of a close alliance between Texas and Great Britain, the Review adds:
"The bonds of ancient kindred may thus be knit with fresh strength, and the independence of Texas create only a wider diffusion of the British race and British sympathies."
From Mexico.—Advices from Mexico had been received at Havana to the 17th April, and from Vera Cruz to the 23d. The Mexican Congress adjourned on the 31st March. On the 30th an act was passed extending the time to three years for the sale or re-shipment of goods in Art. 4 of the Decree of the 14th of August last.
A battle was fought near Almos, in Senora, between a gang of robbers and a company of militia, from that place. The militia were cut to pieces and hung on trees.
The Navaho Indians have been beaten severely in New Mexico. The Mexicans took from them 500 horses and mules, and 1800 head of cattle.—*Cir. Commercial.*
Highly Important from Mexico.—Advices from the city of Mexico to the 25th ult., have been received at Savannah. From an article in the Diario, it appears that just about the time that President Tyler signed the treaty of Texas, the Diario del Gobierno Mexico remarked as follows:—"What the Hesperia and the Correo France, of to-day, say in regard to the annexation of Texas to the United States, cannot be true, and we have reason for believing it is not so. Our government has received its official correspondence from Washington, the contents of which are just the contrary of what these papers say. But be it as it may, our Government is determined not to lose the usurped territory, and to that end she will use her best efforts to recover it, that the honor and dignity, and good name of the nation shall not suffer it." [Mis. Report.]
THE NATION ARISING FOR TEXAS.
Every mail brings us glowing accounts of the popular movements in all parts of the Union in favor of annexation. The excitement upon this great question of American liberty is spreading, and deepening in the public mind into an intense and burning interest. It is already sweeping like a mighty tempest from one end of the Union to the other. The people, the unfettered freemen of America, the worthy descendants of our glorious revolutionary sires, are rising up in one majestic, and resistless mass, and demanding that the young republic, severed from the Nation, and disinherited of freedom by traitorous hands, be re-admitted to her rightful place in the republican Union. Immense and enthusiastic meetings of the people have been held in New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Raleigh, and throughout the whole South. Nor is the excitement confined to the South. The people of the North are moving nobly upon the subject. Meetings have been held in many parts of New England, and in New York a mass meeting was recently held at that city, ten thousand people attended, glowing with enthusiasm for immediate annexation. In vain do the vile satelites of Federalism endeavor to repress the rising excitement upon this momentous question by denouncing it a party hobby. They might as soon arrest the tides of the Ocean as stop the swelling march of annexation to its accomplishment. It is a question of American liberty and American humanity, and worthy and generously will the American freeman decide it.—*Kentucky Democratic Rally.*

Fire.—The Pittsburgh Spirit of the Age says: On Sunday morning, about half past 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the warehouse of Messrs. Shoenberger's, in the Fifth ward, and was consumed before the progress of the flame could be arrested. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The firemen were on the ground, and prevented the further spread of the devouring element—they deserve much praise for their vigilance.
NOTICE.
A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.
The Book of *Doctrines and Covenants* will be published in about one month from this time. Those wishing for an early supply had better make immediate application.
June 11, 1844.
CITY Script or orders will be received on subscriptions at this office, if applications are made immediately.
June 12th 1844.
PENMANSHIP.
MR. A. R. LUNTON, would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he is prepared to teach penmanship to all who may wish to favor him with their patronage. Specimens of his skill can be seen at the Nauvoo Mansion, Masonic Hall and other public places in the city.
Nauvoo, June 5, 1843.
ALPACCA MOUSELIN DE LAINS.
FIGURED, and plain Alpaccas, of the latest style, and pattern, Mouselin De Lains, of various colors and patterns, for sale cheap, at KIMBALL'S.
June 4th, 1844.
JUST received, a large and splendid assortment of Silk, Satin, Mouselin De Lains, and Crapes, dress Shawls, and Handkerchiefs, of all qualities, and prices, for sale at St. Louis, prices, at KIMBALL'S.
June 4th, 1844.
GLOVES, and HOSIERY, Silk, Cotton, Lisle Thread, and Picnic Gloves, Cotton, and Lisle Thread Hosiery, for sale cheap, at KIMBALL'S.
CLOTH, CASSIMERS, and Satinets, a large assortment for sale, at KIMBALL'S, lower than can be bought in the city.
June 4th, 1844.
SUMMER STUFFS, of every kind and quality, for sale at St. Louis, prices, at KIMBALL'S.
MUSQUETO BAR, a few dozen on hand, and for sale cheap, at KIMBALL'S.
June 4th, 1844.
NOTICE.
CALL AT MY SHOP, next door to P. P. Pratt's store, north of the Temple, where you can get boots, and shoes, made of the best Eastern Leather, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms for ready pay. All kinds of produce received in payment for work, at market prices.
Sole Leather for sale for cash.
W. W. RUST.
June 4th, 1844.
TO THE AFFLICTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER, keeps on hand for sale at all times, Tooth-ache drops, Jaundice Bitters, Ague Syrup, and pills of all kinds, with every kind of Indian medicine ever used, made and prepared by himself, who has been a practitioner of medicines from his youth.
W. W. RUST.
June 4th, 1844. 3m
IOWA TWINS.
THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.
THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.
DANIEL C. DAVIS.
May 23d. 1844.
READY FOR DELIVERY.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF FIRST RATE BRICKS, will be ready for delivery in a few days at the Brick Yard, in PARLEY STREET.
Also a large quantity of Wood and Lumber wanted immediately.
A good Horse and Wagon for sale, apply to John Greenhow, at the Brick Yard.
NEW STORE.
F. MERRYWEATHER would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, to his well selected assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; also a cheap article of Crockery, with many other articles suitable for this market, which are offered at the Cincinnati prices. He will, from time to time, be receiving fresh supplies, and hopes, by the low prices, to secure a part of the public patronage.
At W. W. Ivins' New Store, on Main Street, where all kinds of Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for goods.
N. B. A superior article of Cocoa, an excellent substitute for tea and coffee.
March 13. 1844. no43-1f.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.
THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of
COUGH LOZENGES.
Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.
WORM LOZENGES.
The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.
CAMPBOR LOZENGES.
For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Insomnia and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or studying large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.
CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.
FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.
These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.
A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.
SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which, over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12th cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.
A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by (22-y.) J. SNIDER, Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.
MAP OF NAUVOO.
Just received from New York, the long looked for Map of the City of Nauvoo.—They can be had at my house, on the corner of Kimball and Granger Streets.—Price, mounted and varnished, \$1.25—not mounted, 50 cents.—April 30th 1844 B. Young.
THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS a suitable building for the manufacturing of wollen clothes, which he will rent to any individual wishing to engage in that business, on reasonable terms; or if preferred, will give employment to a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of wool lens, if application is made soon at his residence in Augusta, Iowa Territory.
LEVI MOFFIT.
March 20. 1844. no47-1f.
NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of
BOOK BINDING.
In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.
The following is a list of his PRICES.
Quartos half bound plain 1.50
do do do neat 2.00
do whole bound plain 2.00
do do do neat 2.50
Octavo full bound plain 1.00
do do do neat 1.50
do hf bound plain 0.75
do do do neat 1.00
do do do extra 1.37
Twelves full bound plain .62
do do do neat .87
do hf bound plain .50
do do do neat .75
All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
JOHN TAYLOR.
Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.
REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
THE subscriber believing that such an agency would be an acquisition to the citizens and vicinity of Nauvoo, in assisting those who wish to dispose of, or exchange property, and to those new comers and others, who wish to purchase or exchange property, has been induced to open an office for that purpose, on Main Street, between the Nauvoo Mansion, and Parley Street, where he will attend to selling, renting, exchanging, or purchasing property on reasonable terms.
EPHRAIM S. GREEN.
N. B. Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other instruments of writing, drawn up in a legal manner.
March 27, 1844. no48-1f.

GRANT & WATT,
MAIN STREET,
Nauvoo, Ill.
Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the most possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.
All country orders promptly attended to.
THE ladies will find a large and splendid assortment of Tuscan Silks, Willow and Palm-leaf Bonnets, for sale very low by KIMBALL.
JUST RECEIVED, and for sale, a large variety of Summer Goods, cheaper than the cheapest, at KIMBALL'S.
PRINTS of all kinds and prices, at the Store of Gen. Smith, for sale very cheap by KIMBALL.
Nauvoo, May 22, 1844. no5-1f.
WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.
MCLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeal's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordeons on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.
Dec. 13, 1843. no53-1f.
WARREN & HIGBEE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Nauvoo, Illinois.
OFFICE on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.
C. L. Higbee also informs the public that he has received the appointment of Notary Public, and is prepared to transact all business pertaining to that office.
CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.
THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets.
JOSEPH W. COOLEGE & CO.
N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement.
J. W. C. & Co.
Dec. 1843. no52-1f.
NATIONAL HOTEL,
CORNER OF MARKET AND THIRD STS.
Saint Louis, Missouri.
By A. & B. J. VAN COURT. no5-3m
LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber has a beautiful lot of land amounting to upwards of eighty acres, within two miles of this city, which may be had on reasonable terms. An undisputable title can be given, and if required, a short credit will be given for part of the purchase money.
The land lies on the old La Harp road, near Mr. Sufficool's. The subscriber will sell smaller parcels to suit purchasers.
THS. WHITTLE.
Feb. 28, 1844.
MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.
MISS H. ELLIS, Respectfully invites the Ladies of Nauvoo to call and examine her Assortment of Fashionable and approved style of Bonnets, at moderate prices—Bonnets made to order and altered to the Latest Fashion, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to those who may favor her with their Patronage.
H. E. Elliss takes the proceeds of the Straw Bonnet business are for the benefit of the Relief Society of Nauvoo—all kinds of produce taken, in exchange—corner of Water and Main Streets, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.
Second Door River Side.
April 18th
JUST LOOK HERE ONCE!
An old Connecticut Pottery away up here in Iowa!
THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that they have opened a large Red and Brown Ware Manufactory one mile west of Nashville, Lee county, Iowa Territory; carried on by the best of eastern workmen; where a large assortment of this ware will continually be kept on hand. All bills and orders will be filled on the shortest notice. Dry Goods and Produce will be taken in exchange—cash not refused. Also a good Red Ware Potter wanted.
MOSES MARTIN, MATHEW MORRIS.
Feb. 21, 1844. no43-30
EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE!
J. GROUETT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.
Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.
FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois, and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents, per copy, or one dollar a dozen.
FOR SALE.
A FARM of 166 acres of land about three miles below Nauvoo which will be sold in small quantities to suit purchasers. For terms enquire of the subscriber on the premises.
STINSON MIDDLETON.
March 27, 1844. no49-3m.

OSPREY.
REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.
THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Anderson Master, will leave St. Louis every Friday at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington and Fort Madison Sunday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 6 o'clock a. m. and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday forenoon.
The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evans' Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.
For information apply to A. MORRISON, Agent, Nauvoo.
Feb. 27, 1844. no44-1f.
ALMON RABBIT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
Macedonia Hancock co. Ill.)
July 4th 1843-1f.
WANTED.
TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office.
TO LET.
\$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.
Wood-land near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above.
Jan. 17, 1844. no38-1f.
REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.
TO NAUVOO, OQUAKA AND ROCK-ISLAND.
THE fine, fast running Steamer, Lebanon, Geo. V. Hight, Master; will leave St. Louis, for the above and intermediate points; on the Mississippi river, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock a. m. precisely. Shippers may rely on the punctuality and attention of the Boat and Officers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Arthur Morrison, Nauvoo.
March 6, 1844. no45-1f.
PALM LEAF HATS;
FIFTY DOZEN will be sold, cheaper than any other House in the city, by Kimball, at Gen. Smith's Store.
NAUVOO SEMINARY.
MR. J. M. and MISS ADELIA COLE respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, and would also inform them, that they have again opened their School in the SEVENTH'S HALL; they have taken Mr. E. B. KELSEY, an experienced Teacher from Madison Ia., in connection with them, in the management of the School; and they hope by unvaried diligence to merit the patronage of their friends.
TERMS OF TUITION.
Reading, Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic, 2 50
Grammar, and Geography 2 50
Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, 3 00
Astronomy, 4 00
A Quarter will consist of 12 weeks, or 60 days. No allowance will be made for absences, unless prevented from attendance by sickness, or by special agreement, and the fact of a scholar attending the School will be considered as a contract on the part of the parents for his or her tuition, for the remainder of the term, unless otherwise agreed upon.
Great attention will be paid to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to females.
J. M. COLE, ADELIA COLE, E. B. KELSEY.
May 18th, 1844.
NOTICE.
PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.
There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.
THE NEW STORE.
IS now opened in Gen. Joseph Smith's Store on Water Street, where a large and extensive Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods can be found at Great Bargains.—The following is a list always on hand and of which daily addition are made.
Cloth, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Kentucky Jeans, Flannel, Kerseys, Alpaca, Eolens, Mouselin de Lains Prints, Checks, Blue Drilling, Gambronal Nankins, Linens, Summer Stuffs of all kinds, Silks, Satins, Shawls of every description, Laces, Muslins, Lawns, Gloves, Hosiery, Combs, Thread, Buttons, Sheetting, Shirting, at all prices, the above goods will be sold lower than can be bought in any other House in the City.
Buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.
H. KIMBALL.
Nauvoo May 15th. 1844.